

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *STIRICORSIA* KONOW
(HYMENOPTERA: ORUSSIDAE) FROM JAPAN

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Abstract.—*Stiricorsia apicalis*, n. sp., from Japan is described and illustrated. A key is given to separate the two species of *Stiricorsia* known from Japan.

Key Words: Orussidae, *Stiricorsia*, Japan

While studying specimens of the orussid genus *Stiricorsia* Konow, I found an undescribed species which is closely allied to *S. tosensis* (Tosawa and Sugihara 1934). The new species is separated from *S. tosensis* by characters of the head, the wing maculation, the length of the hind basitarsus, the apical margin of the subgenital plate, and the penis valve of the male genitalia. Though some characters may be variable in *S. tosensis*, the magnitude of differences in the new species appear sufficient to justify describing it as new based on the single specimen available.

This is the second species of *Stiricorsia* known from Japan. *Stiricorsia* may be separated from other genera of Orussidae by using the keys in Benson (1938) and Tsunekuni (1963).

KEY TO MALES OF *STIRICORSIA* FROM JAPAN

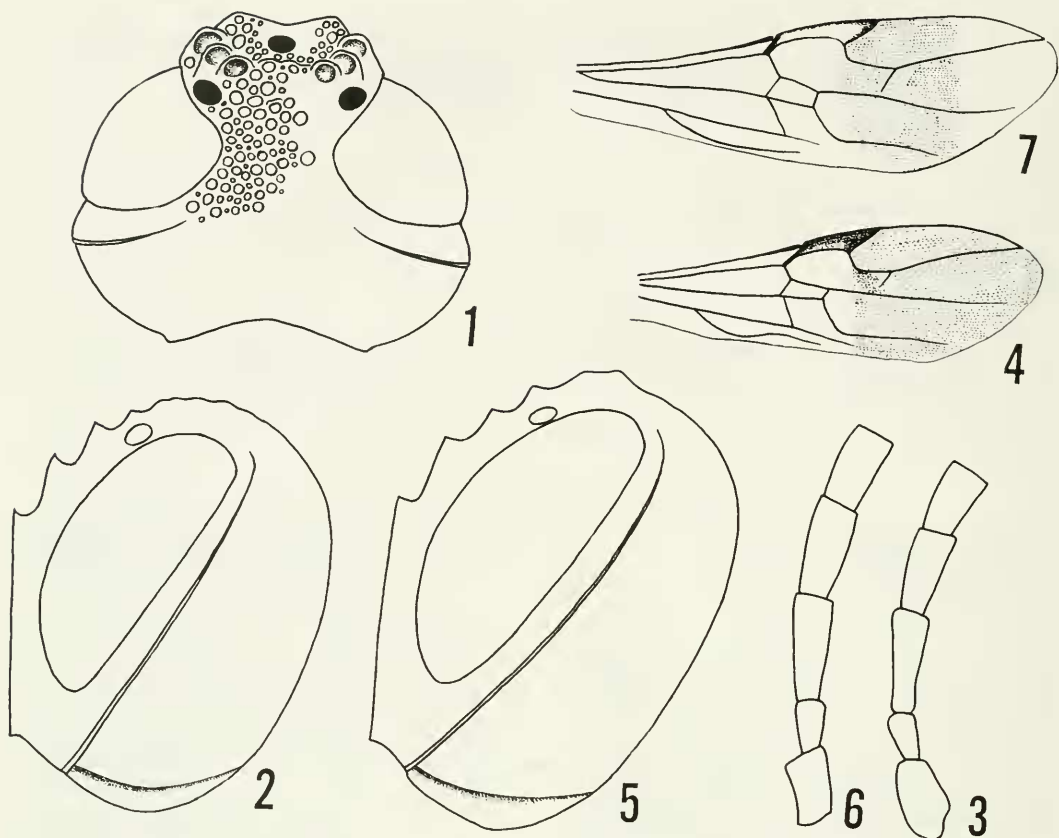
1. Apical portion of forewing infuscate (Fig. 4); stigma of forewing dark brown (Fig. 4); apical margin of subgenital plate with rather long projection (Fig. 10); penis valve as in Fig. 11
..... *apicalis*, new species
- Apical portion of forewing clear (Fig. 7); stigma of forewing rather white (Fig. 7); apical margin of subgenital plate with short projection (Fig. 14); penis valve as in Fig. 15
..... *tosensis* (Tosawa and Sugihara)

Stiricorsia apicalis Togashi, new species
(Figs. 1–4, 8–11)

Male.—Length, 8 mm. Head and body including antenna and legs black. Wings hyaline; apical portion of forewing infuscate (Fig. 4); stigma and costa of forewing dark brown (Fig. 4); other veins dark brown to black.

Head: Face with 2 longitudinal carinae and with transverse carina in front of anterior ocellus and with transverse carina on clypeus; postorbital carina distinct, reaching near top of eyes (Fig. 2); ocellar region flattened, surrounded by a series of 4 pairs of tubercles (Fig. 1); anterior tubercle forming lateral end of upper carina of front shield (Fig. 1); postocellus completely in touch with eye; occipital carina distinct. Head in profile as in Fig. 2. Antenna with basal 5 segments as in Fig. 3, relative lengths of basal 5 segments about 1.8:1.0:2.2:1.8:1.6.

Thorax: Pronotum narrow, anteriorly rounded and posteriorly roundly emarginate; mesoscutum with slightly raised median longitudinal carina; lateral side of mesoscutum with a distinct carina. Mesoscutellum slightly raised, anterior margin distinctly crenulate. Wing venation as in Fig. 4. Legs with hind tibia, in lateral view, as in Fig. 8; hind basitarsus nearly as long as following 3 segments combined (ratio about 1.0:1.0) (see Fig. 9).



Figs. 1-7. 1-4, *Stricorsia apicalis*. 5-7, *S. tosenis*. 1, Head, dorsal view. 2, 5 Head, profile. 3, 6, Basal 5 antennal segments, lateral view. 4, 7, Forewing.

Abdomen: Apical margin of subgenital plate, in ventral view, with rather long projection (Fig. 10); penis valve as in Fig. 11.

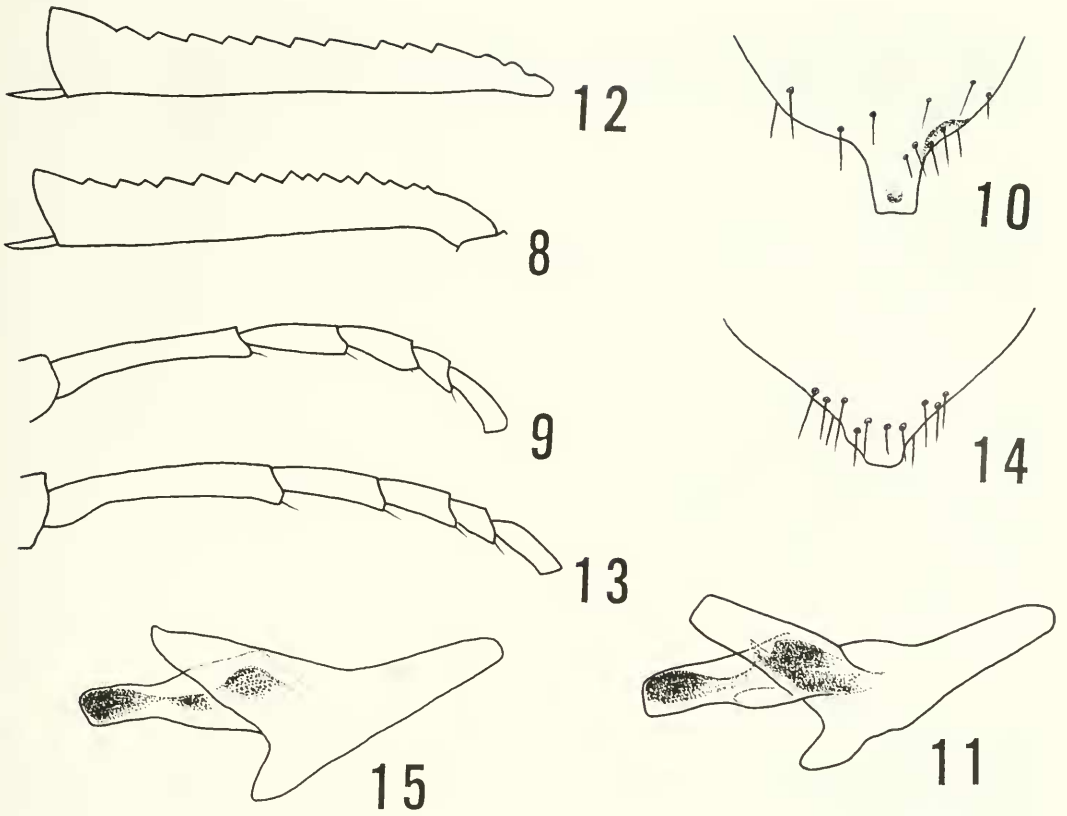
Punctuation: Head very closely, deeply, coarsely reticulate; anterior area of front ocellus impunctate, shining (see Fig. 1); thorax very closely, deeply and coarsely reticulate; central portion of mesoscutellum practically impunctate, shining; mesepimeron covered with minute, rather deep and reticulate punctures, matt; abdominal tergites and sternites very closely, coarsely reticulate, posterior margin of each tergite nearly impunctate; central portion of subgenital plate practically impunctate, shining.

Female.—Unknown.

Distribution.—Japan (Honshu).

Holotype.—Male, 9. VIII.1974, Mt. Hakusan, Ishikawa Pref., I. Togashi leg. Deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Natural History), Tokyo.

Remarks.—This new species is closely allied to *S. tosenis*, but it is easily separated from the latter by the characters given in the key and the following additional characters: length of the 3rd antennal segment (in *S. tosenis*, the third antennal segment is nearly twice as long as the second); characters of the mesoscutellum (in *S. tosenis*, the mesoscutellum is nearly flattened and the punctures on the mesoscutellum are sparse with the interspaces between them impunctate and shining); and the lengths of the hind basitarsus (in *S. tosenis*, the hind basitarsus is slightly longer than the follow-



Figs. 8-15. 8-11, *Stiricorsia apicalis*. 12-15, *S. tosenis*. 8, 12, Hind tibia, lateral view. 9, 13, Hind tarsus, lateral view. 10, 14, Apical margin of subgenital plate, ventral view. 11, 15, Penis valve.

ing three segments combined, the ration about 1.0:0.9) (see Fig. 13).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I thank Dr. David R. Smith, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., for reviewing this manuscript. I also thank Dr. A. Shinohara, National Science Museum (Natural History), Tokyo, for lending me the valuable specimens.

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